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STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

FIRST REGIMENT

V O L U N T E E R

M I L I T I A .



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STANDING ORDERS.

Section I.

GENERAL INTERIOR DUTY.

Every individual must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the following Orders and Regulations; "every serjeant must have a copy in his possession," as well as every officer.

Ignorance can never be allowed an excuse, for the slightest deviation from them.

Wherever possible, divine service will be regularly attended.

TOUR OF DUTY.

Officers are on no pretence to change their tour of duty, without leave from the commanding officer, and that must be obtained previous to the issuing out of the detail.

If an officer should be taken so ill, as not to be able to attend his duty, he is to acquaint the adjutant of it, as he is also of his recovery.

Unless an officer has marched his command beyond the outermost barrier of the place, it will not, in the event of his being ordered back, pass for a duty performed. The same rule holds good respecting non-commissioned and privates ; in like manner, if an officer's tour of duty happens whilst he is on detachment, he is not obliged to make it good on his return ; but should he come into garrison or camp, the day on which it is his turn to mount guard, (his detachment being dismissed, before the guards march off) he must then take it.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF COMPANIES.

Captains will have the entire management of the interior economy of their companies ; subject at all times to the controul of the commanding officer.

If from peculiar circumstances, it becomes necessary for the commanding officer to appoint a subaltern to the care and pay of a company ; as he will receive the allowances, so will he all responsibility, which otherwise might attach to the captain.

Before an officer assumes the command of a company, he should accurately enquire and remark the state of it ; or he may subject himself to losses he might not otherwise sustain.

Officers in command of companies are

accountable for appointments of every kind committed to their charge.

They cannot take too much pains to instil into their companies a degree of emulation and pride, peculiar to each respectively; encouraging their men to take themselves immediate cognizance of irregularities reflecting on them; "which spirit," may eventually prevent the necessity of punishment altogether.

Recommendations for promotion—all applications for furlough—and indulgencies of every kind, must come through them to the commanding officer.

They are frequently to visit their men in barracks and quarters, and enforce the same attention from the officers under them.

THEIR REPORTS AND RETURNS.

On the 1st of each month, the debts and credits of the companies must be ascertained, and the balances struck; the returns of them to be given in on the 5th.

A faithful report of the necessities, arms, appointment, &c. every Monday morning; at the inspection of which officers will be scrupulously exact.

ORDERLY BOOKS OF CONDUCT TO BE KEPT.

A judicious classing of soldiers is of the most material consequence; bad or doubtful

characters must be kept apart, and recruits suffered only to associate with the best men, under whose guidance and instruction they should remain, in the proportion of two to one, for nearly three months after they are incorporated, and to enable those men to give up their time the more to them, they will be excused guard-mounting, when it can be done with propriety; and under such circumstances, if men desert, a court of enquiry should assemble, and ascertain how far this order was fulfilled.

They should know the disposition of each individual; in private admonish, and publicly hold out little favours for those who endeavour to excel.

INSPECTION OF COMPANIES.

The companies are to be inspected and exercised, as directed in the orders for forming their parades—and without meaning to take from that general attention due, still a portion of the company (in the same way as it is placed under the non-commissioned) may be well disposed of by the captain, under the peculiar care of his subalterns, at the head of which they should be found on his coming to parade. On the formation of the company he will post them agreeable to regulation, nor are they on any account to quit their place (without leave)

though he should order the company to be exercised by the youngest officer.

They will not content themselves with going through the mere routine forms, but look to the essentials; on one side, the absolute state of the soldier in every respect, his arms, &c.; on the other, the correctness of his drill and exercise.

Neither company or battalion should ever be allowed to stand idle upon parade; nor should they be dismissed, without having something useful performed.

CAPTAIN OF THE DAY.

When the regiment is together, or when the numbers will admit of it, a captain is to be appointed for the day; his duty to commence at guard-mounting.

He is to be constantly present in quarters; attend all parades; frequently visit the men's room, regimental hospital, school, &c. &c., and will, aided by the orderly officer, attend to the due fulfilment and execution of all orders, reporting the slightest deviation. The greatest good must result from his superintending care.

In case of any emergency occurring in the absence of the commanding officer, he will give such directions as the exigency of the case may require; receiving all passes and reports for his information, not immediately

necessary to communicate to the officer commanding in his absence.

ATTENTION TO PARADES.

Officers are to attend all parades, except particularly excused by the commanding officer, and should be the first upon, and last to leave them.

Officers should frequently appear on parade, and inspect their men for duty; and invariably they must do so, when a third of their effective strength is warned. On these occasions the cleanest man is to be advanced in front, as a candidate for the orderly duty, so creditable for himself and company to obtain.

Officers must be perfectly informed, and able at once to answer all questions touching the state of their companies; as the number of men on duty, in hospital, their names, complaints, &c. Should a man of theirs be confined, they are immediately to investigate the case, and hold communication with the commanding officer, where the most distant good may arise from it.

OFFICERS GOING ON LEAVE.

Officers going on leave, must acquaint the adjutant with their address; nor are they ever to apply for a renewal of leave obtained, but through their own commanding officer.

They must be aware that they can only be returned absent with, or without, leave, and know the serious consequences of the latter.

OFFICERS COMMANDING AT OUT-QUARTERS.

Officers commanding at out-quarters, are not to quit their command without leave from their commanding officer; nor can they give permission to officers or soldiers under them for more than forty-eight hours absence, and that only on urgent occasions, when it is to be reported to head-quarters.

All dispatches must have the hour mentioned on which the bearer sets out, as also that of his arrival and departure from intermediate places. In general, orderlies should not be dispatched singly.

Officers must never send men as orderlies but on real business. They will be particularly attentive to the spirit of this order, which directs them, in no way, to use a soldier for their private convenience.

NON-COMMISSIONED TO BE TREATED WITH RESPECT.

There must be no violent degrading language used, it diminishes that deference which ought always be paid to superiors by those under them.

Officers must never reply when reproved

or spoken to on duty, unless to a question put. They should treat their non-commissioned with particular respect, seeing that the spirit of this order is strictly complied with through all ranks.

OFFICERS COMMANDING DETACHMENTS.

Officers commanding detachments, or sent on the recruiting service, on their arrival at their destination, are to report to headquarters all extraordinaries that have happened, or may afterwards occur.

They are punctually to forward their monthly returns, so as to arrive at headquarters on stated days.

SOLDIERS ALLOWED TO SERVE OFFICERS.

No officer is to take a soldier for a servant, exchange one he may have, or take him from the regiment, without the permission of the commanding officer.

Officers are to provide their servants with clothes, according to the established regimental dress.

COMPLIMENTS DUE TO, AND FROM OFFICERS.

It is the duty of all officers to salute every branch of the royal family; as also general officers and admirals in their uniform. They will never fail to check any non-commissioned and private, who may neglect to pay them

(or an officer of another regiment) the proper compliment, and which, when made, they must not fail on their part to return.

ALL ORDERS TO BE READ BY AN OFFICER.

All orders are to be read by an officer, to the men of each company, at the first roll call after they are issued; and, as far as it depends on officers, they must see them carried into effect; on the instant setting about to make such returns or reports as may be called for. Every hour should teach them more the value of time, and danger of procrastination.

OFFICERS TO REPORT THEIR ARRIVAL.

When an officer returns to the regiment from leave of absence or otherwise, he is to report personally and immediately to his commanding officer, and should also wait upon him to take leave.

He is to wait upon the commanding officer in any garrison he may arrive on duty in. He should also report his intended departure.

NON-COMMISSIONED HOW APPOINTED.

No officer, but the one permanently commanding the regiment, can appoint non-commissioned. In case of death or casualties happening at out quarters or otherwise, men

can be appointed to act only until his pleasure be known.

No officer but the colonel, or one permanently in command of the regiment, can appoint non-commissioned, or regimentally give lance rank.

HOLDING OF REGIMENTAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Officers at out-quarters cannot hold regimental courts martial, but under a delegated authority from the commanding officer; and where even that is given, the sentence (unless through necessity, for example sake) should not be carried into execution without his approbation.

Members of courts martial are always to be dressed as for duty. The president to preserve the strictest good order in his court.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

He may take immediate cognizance of improprieties on the part of the witnesses or prisoner; or of any thing criminal that may appear against soldiers in the regiment, ordering him or them to be confined.

The president of a court martial is personally to deliver the proceedings, under cover, to the commanding officer. The members are not at liberty to leave quarters until apprised of his approbation, by their president.

YOUNG OFFICERS ON JOINING.

Young officers should not sit on courts martial, until they have been at least six months doing duty with the regiment, during which time they are to attend all the proceedings of those that may be assembled.

They are to be instructed by the adjutant, to whose directions they must attend, until reported by him perfect in all their exercises and duties.

They will be instructed also by the officer commanding those companies they may be attached to; from whom they should expect much information.

QUARTERS NOT TO BE CHANGED WITHOUT LEAVE.

Officers cannot change their quarters in barrack without the consent of the commanding officer; nor can they arrange themselves, or take possession of any, but under his controul and sanction. In all cases they are to communicate with the quarter-master.

Section II.

VARIOUS DUTIES OF OFFICER OF THE DAY.

The duty of officer of the day commences at guard-mounting, where he is to appear dressed accordingly, and consider himself on duty until the relieving of the guards next day.

He is to visit the barracks at the hours appointed for the men's breakfast and dinners; he is to see that the men are all present, the orderly serjeant calling the roll over if necessary to ascertain it.

He is carefully to examine into the condition of the rooms, the quantity and quality of the provisions, reporting any deficiency or irregularity. No mess to dine without his permission.

He is again to visit the rooms after the men have dined, and see that every thing has been cleaned and made regular.

The same attention to be paid to the hospital. He will receive any complaints, to be preferred to the commanding officer.

He is to visit the regimental guards and guard-houses at uncertain hours, before and after taptow, see that the sentries are alert

and have their proper orders ; have the roll called in barracks, and receive the watch-setting reports—mentioning the names (as directed in the annexed form of his return) of such men as were absent at the taptoo, with the hour they returned to their quarters.

He may be ordered to sit on regimental courts martial.

Should the adjutant be absent, and no officer particularly directed to do his duty, the orderly officer takes it of course.

The duties of orderly officer are indeed various, and if he is anxious (as every officer should be) for the credit of his regiment, he may without much trouble, find endless ways of supporting its discipline and character.

ORDERLIES HOW TO BE SELECTED FROM THE GUARDS.

Orderlies will be selected from the cleanest men on guard. The choice of them to be divided by lot, where it may be difficult to discriminate.

Section III.

MOUNTED OFFICERS TO HAVE ESTABLISHED CHARGERS.

Mounted officers must have established
chargers.

DUTY OF MAJORS.

He should have a thorough knowledge of
accounts, investigate them, and see that the
details and rosters in the regiment are kept
in every way correct.

Section IV.

PAYMASTER.

The paymaster's duty is so fully detailed in the orders of the (a copy of which is always to be in his possession, as also in that of the adjutant) that it is necessary to say but little here respecting him.

He is excused from all duties, under arms, but must attend parades for divine service, and all extraordinary ones ordered, unless leave of absence from them has been granted.

He is to choose quarters according to his seniority as captain in the regiment, and receive allowance for baggage and forage money as those without companies.

He will be properly ordered to sit on courts of enquiry, where money transactions are brought under consideration.

In case of his death, or incapacity from accident, his papers of accounts shall be taken into possession of the major, if present ; if not, of the commanding officer, and the two officers next in seniority, who are to act as a committee of paymastership, and to make up and transmit the several pay lists

and accounts specified in the order of the _____, at the same periods, and under the like regulations, as are prescribed for the paymaster, until further provision.

Except as directed in the above orders, he is to pay no money on account of the regiment, but by order of the permanent commanding officer. And all disbursements (being first sanctioned by the commanding officer) are to be made through him, excepting where special directions are given to the contrary.

Section V.

SURGEON AND ASSISTANT SURGEON.

The surgeon is to remain attached to his hospital, at head-quarters, or, in his absence, an assistant surgeon.

REPORTS TO BE GIVEN BY THEM.

He is to give a written report of the sick, every morning, to the officer commanding the regiment, in which he will specify the name, company, disease, and number of days ill, of every man in it.

When absent, his duties devolve upon the senior assistant surgeon present.

The surgeon or an assistant are to attend all parades, field days, and punishments.

STATIONS AND DUTIES.

The surgeon is to pay particular attention to the examination of recruits, and see that they have no disease which renders them unfit for the service.

The surgeon, or an assistant, is to visit the hospital generally twice a day, or as often as the state of the sick may require; he is to see that all the attendants belonging to it do their duty.

A book is to be kept in the hospital, in which will be inserted the name, age, company, date of admission, and discharge or death of every patient, with the medicines prescribed, and the diet of every man messing in hospital.

The surgeon and assistants are to follow and obey such instructions as they shall from time to time receive from the Army Medical Board.

SICK IN BARRACKS AND HOSPITAL.

The orderly corporal of the regiment is to collect the sick in barracks and quarters, and march them to the hospital for the inspection of the surgeon, at such hours as may be appointed; and, when examined, he is to march them back to their quarters.

He is to collect the sick reports of the companies, and deliver them to the hospital serjeant, one hour before he marches the sick to the hospital, receiving them back with the surgeon's remarks annexed, for the information of the officers commanding; these he will give to their orderly serjeant.

No non-commissioned officer or private is to be considered sick, without having been first examined by the surgeon, or an assistant surgeon, and by one of them declared to be so.

Immediately after the surgeon's inspection

in the morning, he is to send to the orderly room a check of those he is to report sick to the commanding officer, returning by the orderly corporal, with his signature and remarks, that which must always accompany the sick sent to him.

In order to detect such as may have concealed their complaints an improper length of time, an inspection of health will take place when thought necessary.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Every patient, at his admission into the hospital, is to be made thoroughly clean, and is to have a clean shirt on, before he is put into bed.

He is to be placed in a clean bed, the sheets, &c. of which are to be changed as often as may be found necessary.

All patients who are able must assist in cleaning the hospital; and they are to lend every aid in their power to their helpless companions.

Such men as are capable of sitting up, are regularly to fold up their bedding, and sweep under their beds every morning, and they are to separate and air their bedding in fine weather.

No noise or disturbance of any kind is to be made in the hospital, nor is any sort of gambling permitted in it.

Every patient is to be in bed at eight

o'clock at night in winter, and at nine in summer, after which no conversation whatever is to be held.

No patient is to smoke, or to spit on the floors or walls of the hospital.

HOSPITAL SERJEANT.

The hospital serjeant has charge of the sick, under the direction of the surgeon, and is to go round at the periods fixed by him for the administration of medicine and nourishment, and is to see the nurse or orderly man particularly give to the patients what has been directed.

He is to see that the hospital is kept constantly clean in every respect, and well ventilated.

He is to cause the nurse and orderly man to do their duty, and is to have implicitly obeyed all orders given him by the commanding officer and surgeon.

He is to attend minutely to the conduct and cleanliness of the patients, and is to report to the surgeon any irregularities he may observe among them.

He is responsible to the surgeon for the bedding, and hospital utensils of every description.

He is to read the regimental orders to the patients daily, and the standing orders respecting patients to every man at his admission into the hospital.

Section VI.

ADJUTANT.

His Majesty's regulations for the exercise and formation of the battalion, and his orders as they may be from time to time issued, will direct the discipline of this regiment; with them, and the regimental standing orders in support of them, the adjutant is to make himself thoroughly acquainted. They shall be his sole guide, and from them he must not deviate, nor allow any individual in the regiment to do so, without specially making it known to the commanding officer.

He should be above all partiality, or feeling that he can be suspected of it, and faithfully communicate all useful information.

On him rests the responsibility of all regimental books and accounts, (paymaster's, quarter-master's, and surgeon's excepted) as to their regularity and accuracy. Entries are never for an instant to be (unnecessarily) put off. He must be careful punctually to answer all letters given him for the purpose by the commanding officer, always submitting them, and such as he may be ordered or entrusted to write, for his approbation.

In garrison he must receive orders from the brigade major, be attentive in keeping his own rosters at all times, and carefully that in the general detail of duty justice is done his regiment.

As soon as orders are issued, he is to shew them to the commanding officer, receive his instructions then, or wait on him at any hour he may appoint to give them.

He must on the instant note down any directions he may verbally receive, and whatever order is given through him, must be obeyed as coming from the commanding officer.

He should as far as possible enter into the disposition of the non-commissioned and privates, and keep a general book of conduct to assist him.

He has the power of ordering extra duty, where he discovers ignorance, or want of alacrity, reporting the same to the major or commanding officer.

He is answerable for their drill and appearance, and should keep a watchful eye over those that instruct under him, having always young men ready to take their place. He will teach them to be alert, at the same time, set them an example of mildness and good temper, absolutely forbidding swearing or improper language.

He is to attend all courts-martial if necessary, act as prosecutor on the part of the regiment, at the same time see that strict justice is done the prisoners, as far as having evidences warned, and timely notice given them of their trial.

He is to parade all guards and parties with arms, and report all improprieties and irregularities in their appearance, though they may have been previously inspected by another officer.

He will frequently have six or seven files per company placed under his immediate *direction* ; together with such young officers as the major or commanding officer may appoint. They are to be drilled with the most pointed attention in "the firelock exercise, marching, &c." The non-commissioned off duty will be often included, and practised in the forms of going and receiving rounds in garrison, posting sentries, as from picquet, &c.

Section VII.

QUARTER-MASTER.—CLOTHING.

The quarter-master to keep a book, in which he will enter all clothing received for, and delivered to, the regiment; which book is to contain complete rolls of companies, to be given in as they stand on the 25th of December; to be signed by officers commanding companies, and the men, as soon as possible after the general delivery of the annual clothing.

This book will also specify any sums paid in money to the non-commissioned officers or privates, in lieu of parts of clothing, or half mounting as may be directed.

MEN DEAD, DISCHARGED, OR DESERTED.

Any man who deserts, and takes his clothing with him, has *no* claim in case he returns, but is chargeable with every article issued to him before the next general delivery to the regiment.

The quarter-master will receive all clothing and great coats returned by the companies from men dead, discharged, or deserted, and which is to be issued to

recruits as they join from time to time in their places. He will at the same time charge the companies for articles not returned or certified for in due time.

STORE.

The quarter-master will keep a store book, in which he will enter copies of returns, estimates, invoices, certificates of inspection, and of all letters and papers relative to clothing.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

This book will also contain returns of arms and accoutrements in possession of each company, specifying the number and letter of the arms, for which receipts are to be signed by officers commanding companies.

TAILORS AT WORK.

The tailors are under the immediate charge of the quarter-master and his serjeant, who are held responsible that they are to work for no person but the non-commissioned officers and privates, unless by the express permission of the commanding officer of the regiment.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers to be under the quarter-master, assisted by his serjeant and the

pioneer corporal. They are to be answerable for the cleanliness of the barrack yard, avenues, streets, or passages on the outside, but not for any part of the inside of the barracks.

All charges against the companies are to be sent in by the quarter-master on the 27th of every month, properly authenticated by his signature.

He will affix his initials to all documents prepared in his department, for the commanding officer's signature.

Section VIII.

SERJEANT-MAJOR.

The serjeant-major takes rank of all other non-commissioned officers, by whom he is to be treated with the greatest deference and implicit obedience.

Drawing a line between the ranks, the orders and duties pointed out for the adjutant peculiarly apply to him.

DUTY OF SERJEANT-MAJOR.

He is particularly responsible for the correctness of the roster of the non-commissioned and privates, that the duty is done equally, according to the exact strength of companies.

“For their dress and appearance.” That recruits, the moment they join and are approved of, have their hair regimentally cut, and appointed in every way like soldiers, otherwise reporting the reason of such neglect.

Section IX.

QUARTER-MASTER-SERJEANT.

The quarter-master-serjeant ranks amongst the non-commissioned next the serjeant-major. He is immediately under the direction of the quarter-master, being to him as the serjeant-major is to the adjutant.

Section X.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The most exemplary conduct at all times, and in every situation, will be expected from the non-commissioned. They must ever have the character and discipline of the regiment at heart.

From the nature of their situation, they must necessarily have the means of checking irregularities, their officers may not see. They must connive at nothing; always feel for the credit of their corps, and never fail to act as if under the eye of their commanding officer, without respect to company or man. They will ever have in mind the respectable rank they hold; how difficult to recover if lost; how easy, by pursuing an honourable path, to maintain and raise it.

Serjeants are not to associate with corporals, nor the latter with privates, more than duty requires. They are not to gamble themselves, nor suffer others in the regiment to do so. They must be remarkable for their sobriety, cleanliness, alertness, and implicit obedience to all orders from their superiors. They will avoid entering into

altercations; use fair means rather than harsh, at the same time be decided in enforcing their commands. They are upon no account to strike or give ill language to their men; they should reprove and confine where necessary; certainly, if the soldier presumes to reply when reprimanded.

When a non-commissioned finds it necessary to confine any soldier in the guard-room, he will immediately acquaint the officer commanding his company, and the adjutant, with the circumstances of the case.

They must know the disposition and character of every man under them; to their recruits they should be particularly kind, encouraging and instructing them as far as possible.

They are upon no account to contract debts with the soldiers, nor allow them to do so amongst themselves. They are not to suttle, sell bread, cheese, liquor, &c. or be concerned with those who do; nor are they to receive any emolument, for what they may purchase for their men.

They are to rank according to the dates of their appointments, excepting the quarter-master-serjeant, who is next to the serjeant-major.

They are not personally to be employed in duties of fatigue, nor in any situation

below their dignity, as non-commissioned officers.

Non-commissioned barely keeping within the letter of the law, and not acting for the good of the regiment, according to the true spirit of these orders, may be reduced for the general tenor of their conduct.

They should be dressed an hour before parade time, and superintend the preparations of their men, and on the moment the signal is given, turn out with their squads ; for the correctness of which serjeants are responsible to their officers, corporals to their serjeants. Ten minutes before the hour of parade for the regiment, they are to return to the serjeant-major the number of files they will muster, specifying serjeants, corporals, and privates.

They are frequently to read the articles of war, and standing orders, to their men ; they must be perfectly equal to drill them, and no excuse can be offered for deviating in words of command, or otherwise, from the instructions.

They must be most exact in the cleanliness and order of their rooms, appointing orderlies daily to attend their general regularity.

A serjeant and corporal in each company takes the duty of orderly for the week,

commencing at guard-mounting on Sunday. Their names to be hung up in the adjutant's office. They are not to quit their quarters for a moment longer than duty calls them; whilst absent on that account, the next present on the roster takes their tour, without any claim in return for it.

Any soldier complaining of ill health is instantly to be reported to the surgeon by the first non-commissioned present; but it is the peculiar duty of the orderly corporal to collect the sick at the hour appointed in the morning, and parade them for the regimental orderly corporal, to be by him marched to the infirmary; and from whom they are to receive the surgeon's report of their cases, which they are immediately to intimate to their respective serjeants.

Orderly serjeants make out all general states and returns called for from their companies, whether in quarters or in barracks. They are to call the rolls after tattoo, and report to the orderly officer.

They are to attend on the instant, at the orderly room, when called for orders; and never more than five minutes can be allowed for their assembling, after the signal is given. They must be correct in transcribing them, signing the initials of their names, at the end of the order.

The orderly serjeants to examine the arms and ammunition of the men who return from command or detachment. If they have loaded, see the charges drawn before they go to their quarters; but even though officers and non-commissioned neglect their duty, and the above important attention, the soldier will not be held excusable, in taking his arms loaded to, or discharging them in his quarters.

The orderly corporals are to parade men for duty or drill, collect all reports from their squads, and give them in.

Orderly serjeants to attend all parades of their men for guard.

A regimental orderly serjeant will be appointed daily; he is to attend the orderly officer, give him the watch-setting report, parade the sick not confined, and obey such orders as he may from time to time receive.

Orderly serjeants, or in their absence orderly corporals, shew the orders to their officers respectively.

As a routine orderly hour will in general be appointed for the issuing of the regimental detail, so must officers have an appropriate hour and place for their serjeants to wait upon them with it.

Section XI.

REGIMENTAL PARADES.

Every man to attend a dress parade for divine service on Sunday excepting the above, (unless particularly ordered) all parades will be under arms. Usually one in the morning and evening, at such hours as circumstances best direct.

The battalion must be frequently practised to get under arms and march at the shortest notice; but for the usual routine parades, there will be generally three signals given.

1st. A preparative twenty minutes before the men are to turn out; at which time, the non-commissioned being themselves dressed, are carefully to look to the proper appointing and dress of their squads.

COMPANIES PARADES.

2d. Squads instantly fall in (rank entire) for inspection. On the approach of the captain or officer commanding, the subaltern, or senior serjeant, orders the whole "Attention," and advances, with the rest of the company. The officer will examine its correctness, and see which squad deserves

preference, for its general good order and appearance.

3d. The companies are to be instantly marched (by the senior officer present) to the general parade ground, in quick time, and with files accurately locked up.

Officers to be first on, and last to leave the parade, (as before remarked;) and during the time of it, their whole attention must be occupied by their professional duties.

When the guards parade with the regiment, they take the right, and all general forms will be observed as to marching off, &c.

Unless previous directions have been given, the regimental parade ground is to be considered the alarm post; and, to make the regiment alert, it should sometimes be practised to assemble in that way.

Whenever an extraordinary parade is ordered, no individual in the regiment, of any description, must presume to absent himself, without special leave from the commanding officers.

When parades are countermanded; without further direction, roll callings must be invariably made in their stead.

SIZING OF COMPANIES.

In sizing a company, the lowest man is first called, and placed in the centre, and so

on alternately, the tallest men being of course on the flanks.

SOLDIERS SERVING OFFICERS.

Soldiers serving officers are ever to consider themselves rank and file men, and must never appear under arms, but in every point completely as such. If their master is ordered on command, they reckon on the strength of his party. If he leaves the regiment, they fall into the rank of course. They are otherwise excused all guards and and routine parades, but not extraordinary ones, or those for inspection, &c. &c.

The established allowance is 10s. per month.

Section XII.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, must ever be in complete good order; for this purpose each company will have an arm and store-chest, with two ammunition-boxes like those now in use, or such as may be hereafter approved of. The name of the battalion and letter of the company is to be marked upon them.

WEARING OF ACCOUTREMENTS.

The pouch is to rest on the right hip, hanging so that the elbow, when bent, may firmly rest upon it, and thrown back so far as will allow the arm to play clear of it. If appointments are uniformly put on (as they must be,) and the men correctly sized, every thing will be in line.

The flints are to be put in between a piece of lead, nicely beat out and notched. On the routine parades wooden snappers to be used only.

CLEANING OF ARMS.

No man must ever take the barrel out of his stock without acquainting the corporal

of the squad of his intention, who will not permit it to be done unnecessarily, or by an inexperienced hand.

The breech of the barrel is positively forbidden ever to be touched but by an established armourer; nor are the pins to be taken out of the stock but when the barrel is.

INSPECTION OF NECESSARIES.

When an inspection of necessities is made by an officer not in the charge of a company, he will apprise the officer in charge of the company of the deficiencies previous to their being furnished.

Section XIII.

ACCOUNTS.

Annexed are forms for the books, &c. necessary to be kept in each company, and which must be at all times ready for the inspection of the commanding officer. Sergeants paying companies are to receive 6d. per diem.

They will be most particular in having all their accounts regularly kept, and closed in proper time. They will proffer explanation to their men, satisfy them on every head, and make them feel that they are really interested in their welfare.

Charges against the soldier cannot be too minutely detailed, nor can too much attention be paid to keep them out of debt. No stoppage can be made, save those pointed out by the King's Regulations, unless sanctioned by regimental court martial, court of inquiry, or general order.

If a non-commissioned officer or soldier dies, his effects are to be disposed of, to the best advantage, and the officer commanding the company or detachment to which he belonged, is to have an exact inventory

taken of them; a certified statement of which is to be immediately sent to the head quarters with whatever balance may be in his favour; such sums are to be lodged in the hands of the paymaster, to be paid by him to their representatives if on the spot, or otherwise credited to the public, until claimed by them. In like manner all stoppages on account of articles lost or made away with, the property of government, are to be credited every month to the paymaster; and if an officer should happen suddenly to be removed from the command of a company, he will take care to render a due account of the same to his successor, who will become responsible for the same.

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Section XIV.

NO SQUAD TO BE WITHOUT A HEAD.

Messes should not exceed more than eleven in number, each under the direction of a non-commissioned. It must be an acknowledged rule, that no squad, or party of any description, is to remain a moment without a head. The oldest soldier (or one appointed for that purpose) to take the place of corporals; corporals that of serjeants; serjeants that of officers.

Heads of messes are responsible that their men sit down to dinner dressed as soldiers should be, preserving the utmost order and decency, each with his knife, fork, and plate.

A bugle to sound at the hour appointed for breakfast and dinner; no excuse will be allowed for want of punctuality in having them ready.

The provisions of men on duty, or in confinement, are to be carefully preserved. "Heads of messes look to that, and appoint men to take them, seeing the orderlies paraded, that they may march off together.

No barrack furniture, sheets, blankets, or any other appointments, to be ever used but for the express purpose intended.

On an officer's entering a barrack-room, the first who perceives him gives the word "Attention," on which every man is instantly to stand up, and remain stationary whilst he is in the room.

A roll of the non-commissioned and privates to be legibly written, and pasted up on the door of each room, also the names of those occupying the different bedsteads.

HANGING OF APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments to be hung in the most exact manner near each man's birth; under them his name, No., &c. A piece of board is to be provided for the men to stand on, in taking them down or putting them up.

No dogs, or animals that can tend to litter the rooms, to be ever permitted to enter them.

No woman of bad character to be ever admitted into a barrack-room.

All lights are to be out in one hour after taptoo.

Any man having symptoms of itch, or illness that may oblige him to keep his bed, to be sent to the hospital.

On the instant of the men's rising, beds to be turned up, and placed in the middle of the bedstead; not a particle of any kind to be left under them, and the rooms in every

respect to be made thoroughly clean, and the windows in the course of the day to be frequently opened; and continued so, weather permitting

No water or dirt to be thrown out of the windows, opposite to the barrack-doors, in the passages, or on the stairs, but severally to be taken to the proper receptacles for them.

INSPECTION OF BARRACKS.

Upon all inspections of barracks, pay serjeants are to attend, with such assistants as may be deemed necessary to account for all deficiencies; the utensils for the rooms having been collected for him by the heads of each.

PREVIOUS TO A MARCH, &c.

If his company is to march, he is to collect the keys of the several doors for the quarter-master, who will not receive them unless the rooms have been perfectly cleaned, the beds folded up, and all furniture in its proper place; the responsibility in that case resting on the officer commanding the company, otherwise it will devolve upon him.

Section XV.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO GUARDS.

No circumstance so strongly marks the character and discipline of a regiment, as the conduct and management of its several guards, and maintenance of strict order among its sentries.

Young officers should, above all things, be scrupulously exact in the unequivocal discharge of this important duty; from the exercise or neglect of which, much good or evil must hereafter ensue under circumstances of actual service.

Officers and non-commissioned commanding guards, are responsible for each article committed to their charge, and for the behaviour and appearance of their men.

Upon all guards the eldest corporal, supposing there are two, takes account of the men as they are numbered, and goes the short relief, and they are both to be careful in delivering the exact orders, and the countersign to the sentries.

The sergeant of the guard is to take charge of the guard-room, with all the furniture and utensils belonging to it; he must

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receive it clean, and take care that the drummer leaves it in the same state.

The particular orders of the guard, to be read by the officer to his men on mounting ; they are afterwards to be read by his directions to the first relief. No man can be allowed to leave his guard without a written pass ; nor should he be permitted to go without his arms.

“Soldiers on guard have indeed a sacred duty to perform ; the slightest remissness brings discredit on their corps, and punishment on themselves. These necessary recollections must be ever held in mind. They are to be read aloud by the officer to his guard. He receives from the officer to be relieved, a detail of the guard, and clear report of all prisoners, and every thing concerning it. He goes round the sentries immediately, and makes himself acquainted with their particular orders. If he takes matters in a bad state, without complaint, on *himself* rests the responsibility ; in like manner corporals become answerable for articles given in charge to sentries, whom they relieve without taking cognizance of the same. On the most urgent occasions only, and then, *but for a few moments*, can men be suffered to leave their guard. At their peril, shall soldiers stir, without

permission clearly had, and when they are allow'd to go, they take their arms with them. On the order 'Guard turn out,' men fly to their arms as if an *enemy were at their post*; the *last* out, should generally have an extra duty. At *reveille*, *troop*, *retreat*, and *tattoo* beat, they get under arms, and appointments are examined; by *seven* o'clock in summer, and *eight* in winter, men fold watch coats, and clean themselves as well as circumstances will permit; they never take off their pouches, on night duty, they are outside the watch coat, forage caps are only worn in the guard-room. The eldest corporal takes account of the men as they are numbered, and goes the short relief, the officer is to be apprized of the going out of each, and must frequently inspect them; they march *their rounds* in *perfect silence*. A soldier of himself cannot quit his post; if he is taken ill, word must be passed to the guard, nor ever shall *sentries of themselves relieve each other*. They are to suffer no one into their guard-house, or allow intercourse or communication with prisoners, but by express leave. Heavy are the penalties against the introduction of LIQUOR. They are to keep their post clear, and allow no rioting near them—they are not to sit down, *read, sing, eat, drink, whistle*, or hold

CONVERSATION with any *bye-standers*. From the officers of the guard, field officers, or their commanding officer only, can they receive fresh orders, and to them alone are they to communicate those they had. In rain, or inclement weather, they may retire to their box, but never shall they *for one moment quit their arms*, or relax in attention. To colonels their own guard turn out once a day, and *present arms*, afterwards they turn out and order. To field officers commanding regiments, *the same*. Men of the guard, without arms, draw up with attention and salute all officers as they pass. On the approach of an officer, sentries carry arms, and get steady on their post as he advances within twenty paces, presenting, if entitled to the compliment, when within six. After retreat, guards are not required to pay compliments except to ROUNDS, but sentries, as before, get steady on their post, and carry arms, if they see an officer; all other men also on duty, draw up, and keep the position of attention till he passes. The same is the respect to be paid to officers in coloured clothes, when known. After tattoo, sentries (unless ordered to the contrary) *challenge*, bringing their arms on the instant, to the port, and keeping them so, till the person, though a

friend, is quite passed them, and though *ordered not* to challenge, still they are to be on their guard, and take that position of defence, on the approach of any thing after dark ; if, however, it proves to be an officer they know, and where no countersign is to be demanded, they shoulder from the port, and remain steady. Officers of the Royal Navy (see regulations) are entitled to compliments, according to their relative ranks ; and all officers bearing His Majesty's commission, are to be saluted by soldiers off duty at all times. On the approach of armed parties, guards turn out, and rest arms, if they beat the drum. Guards at out-posts do not rest arms, or beat the drum. In very bad weather guards and sentries are generally found negligent in their duty—and it is of all other, the time that they ought to be most upon the alert, particularly on actual service, being so favourable to a surprize, the greatest misfortune which can befall soldiers."

A non-commissioned is to examine reliefs going out, and inspect whether the men are clean, sober, and properly accoutred for their stations. The officer on guard must be apprized of the going out of every relief, and occasionally inspect the men himself.

The corporals are to march every man of

the relief the whole round, with perfect silence; and any corporal who shall be discovered in permitting so unmilitary a practice as that of one sentry relieving another without being present, will be severely punished.

As soon as he approaches with the relief, within five paces of the sentries to be relieved, he will give the following words of command:—

Halt.	} To the whole.
Carry—arms.	

He then advances with the relieving sentries at ordinary time, close up to the right of those to be relieved; both receive the word “Port arms;” and as soon as the orders are communicated—“Two paces forwards, march.”

Halt—front.

Shoulder—arms.

(Time taken from the relieving sentries.)

The corporal then brings his relief up, supports arms, and proceeds in quick time his rounds.

Sentries under arms pay no compliments to officers in coloured clothes, more than acknowledging them as they pass by, remaining steady on their post.

All guards turn out and remain under

arms during retreat beating. Their arms, &c., are to be then thoroughly examined.

After retreat beating, no compliment is to be paid, unless when visited by formal rounds.

After taptoo, all sentries (unless ordered to the contrary) are to challenge (in a loud voice) every one who approaches their post, bringing their arms on the instant to the first motion of the charge.

By regimental barrack guards no soldier must be allowed to pass without his side-arms, and being uniformly dressed, nor after retreat beating, without a pass.

When an officer or non-commissioned finds it necessary to confine a soldier, he is to be sent to the guard-house, his arms being first taken from him.

As soon as circumstances will allow, his crime is to be stated in writing by the person confining him. A copy of which is to be sent by him to the adjutant, who is to make the officer commanding the regiment acquainted with it.

Serjeants are regimentally to be confined to their own rooms.

No person can be released from confinement, but by order from the commanding officer,

Section XVI.

RESPECTING MARCHES.

Particular attention is to be paid at all times, that the men have no superfluous things, but are kept complete with efficient necessities according to the *prescribed quantity*.

They will give the most pointed directions for every man instantly after a march, to change his socks, putting on dry and clean ones, and washing those they take off.

Upon no account is a man ever to be allowed to fall back ; an officer with a guard, for the purpose of preventing this unsoldier-like practice, is always to bring up the rear of the division ; and no officer or soldier must ever be permitted, without leave, to go for a moment out of the line of march.

The quarter-master, or some person ordered to do the duty, is, in company with the barrack-master, every month to take an accurate account of all deficiencies and barrack damages, and charge them to those concerned. Officers commanding detachments are reponsible for this being fulfilled.

Morning and evening parades are never to be omitted.

Inspection of arms and appointments to be made on all halting days.

After a march the men are instantly to clean themselves, and must not appear otherwise dressed than a soldier should at stationary quarters.

The most rigorous system of discipline to be adopted on marches; drunkenness in no instance to be passed over, or the slightest tendency to imposition in billets or otherwise.

Officers commanding divisions will be generally empowered to hold drum-head courts martial.

The baggage to march off, if possible, two hours previous to the march of the regiment.

The quarter-master to attend the arrangement of it, and such orders as may be from time to time given respecting it.

No knapsack or accoutrements to be carried on the baggage, but by express permission.

No arms can be allowed on the cars under any circumstances, otherwise than in the arm-chest.

Section XVII.

PRIVATE SOLDIER,

The general duties of the private being already detailed in the foregoing orders, (which must necessarily be inculcated), let it suffice here to enumerate some of those essential principles never for a moment to be lost sight of.

That every man on entering the service must forget all mean ideas and acquaintance, have the honour of his corps sincerely at heart, fear nothing but what may dishonour himself or them, being ever ready to meet extremity of danger by extremity of valour.

A mutual and lively confidence should ever subsist between him and his officers; founded on their side by his respectful attention to their orders, and those of his non-commission; on his, by their anxious regard for his interest and welfare.

All favours must be applied for through their officers commanding companies; those the soldier may reckon upon obtaining by a faithful discharge of his duty. Adopting that line of conduct, he becomes truly independent; otherwise he debars himself of

indulgences, and is eventually degraded and punished. Through the same channel he is in the first instance, should he feel himself aggrieved, to seek redress. An appeal is also open to his commanding officer; but a soldier will ever bear in mind, that no wrong can justify disobedience of his superior's orders; "that frivolous complaints must be disregarded, and false ones severely punished."

They are never to lend, much less make away with any part of their necessities, nor alter or deface a particle of what is given them regimentally to wear. They must avoid that abominable practice of swearing, so common with soldiers, and neither gamble or addict themselves to drink.

They are not to take their arms out of their quarters without leave; they are diligently to repair there on the retreat beating, as also in cases of riot or disturbance, never presuming in the slightest degree to interfere. Should they unfortunately at any time get into a scrape, they must instantly confide the particulars to their commanding officer. Nor will absence from them, after taptow, be ever passed over with impunity.

Section XVIII.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

OBEDIENCE IS THE FIRST DUTY OF A SOLDIER.

For the following Offences, the Articles of War inflict on the Soldier the penalty of *Death*, or such other punishment as a Court-Martial may award.

Mutiny.

Desertion.

Cowardice.

Holding Correspondence with the enemy.

Quitting his Post in search of Plunder.

Personal violence to a Superior, or disobedience of his Lawful Commands,

Forcing a Safe-Guard.

Betraying the Watchword.

Giving false Alarms.

Casting away Arms or Ammunition.

Sleeping on, or quitting his Post.

For the following Offences, a Soldier is liable to be punished by *Transportation*, or *General Service*, or *Corporal Punishment*,

and, in addition to any other punishment, by forfeiture of all claim to *Pension* on *Discharge*, any of all *Additional Pay* whilst serving.

Using traitorous words against the King, or Royal Family.

Persuading to desert, or harboring a Deserter.

Being Drunk on Duty.

Breaking Arrest.

Giving a different Watchword.

Spreading false reports in the Field.

In Action, or previous to Action, using words tending to create alarm.

Quitting Ranks without Leave.

Being made Prisoner by neglect.

Seizing Supplies.

Disgraceful and vicious Conduct.

Refusing Assistance to, or impeding the Provost Marshal.

Embezzling, or misapplying Money, or Stores.

For the following Offences, a Soldier is to be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence.

Speaking to the hurt or dishonour of the General, or other Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

Neglect of Orders on Duty.

Hiring another person to do his duty
without authority.

Absence from Parade.

Giving false alarms at home by discharging Fire-arms, &c.

Lying out of Quarters.

Being found One Mile from the Camp,
without Leave.

Permitting baggage-waggon or carriages
to be over-loaded.

Selling, losing, or spoiling his Arms,
Accoutrements, or Necessaries.

Selling, losing, or ill-treating his Horse.

Committing waste, or destroying property.

Non-commissioned Officer striking or ill-treating a Soldier.

Vexatious appeal from a Regimental
Court-Martial.

Any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier,
convicted of embezzling or misapplying
money entrusted to him, is to be put under
stoppages till the money is made good.

A soldier convicted of malingering, of
feigning or producing disease, of injuring
his health by vice or intemperance, of
absenting himself from Hospital whilst under
medical treatment, or of a gross violation of
the rules of the Hospital, may be tried for
disgraceful conduct, and shall be subjected

to the pains and penalties attached to that offence ; and a Soldier convicted of disgraceful conduct, having been once previously convicted of an offence of a disgraceful character, or of offences which render him unworthy to be retained in the Army, may, in addition to any other punishment, be discharged with ignominy, and will thereby *forfeit all claim to Pension*, or allowance on discharge.

A Soldier who shall become maimed, or mutilated by the firing off of his musket, or by any other means, is to be tried by a Court-Martial, and if it be found by the Court that the maiming or mutilating was the effect of design, he shall not be discharged, but shall be employed on military work. If a soldier tamper with his eyes, or by vice, intemperance, or misconduct, shall cause the total or partial loss of his sight, he shall not be entitled to his discharge, or to a Pension, but shall be detained in an Eye Infirmary.

A Soldier convicted of having been four times drunk within twelve months, or twice drunk when for parade or duty, within twelve months, may be deprived of his additional pay, or of the allowance in lieu of beer, for a period not exceeding two years.

Any person having been discharged from the Army, who shall re-inlist, and when

questioned by the Magistrate at the time of being attested, shall conceal or misrepresent the cause of his discharge, shall not reckon his past service, nor be allowed a Pension if again discharged for disability.

All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which Soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of military discipline, though not specified in the Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by Courts-Martial, and punished according to the nature and degree of the offence.

COMPLAINTS.

When a Soldier has any complaint to make he should appeal to the Captain of his Company; his tone and manner should be temperate and respectful; and if he prefers to be accompanied by a Non-commissioned Officer, he should request a Serjeant of the Company to go with him. No Soldier, on any account, is to presume to make a complaint to his Officer for another Soldier who conceives he is aggrieved; and not more than two Soldiers should approach the officer, to make a complaint at one and the same time.

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APPENDIX.

List of Prices for the Repairs of Small Arms belonging to Regiments, to be paid by the Captains of Companies to the Sergeant Armourers attached to the respective Regiments in Her Majesty's Service.

For the stock, and new stocking muskets and carbines for regimental service	£0	10	6
For splicing do. including the splice, long...	0	4	6
For do do. do. ...	0	2	3
For a new bayonet, when provided by the Armourer... ..	0	3	3
For a new steel rammer, do... ..	0	1	9
For clipping when broken	0	0	6
For browning the barrel... ..	0	0	6
For nose-cap, when supplied by the armourer	0	0	6
For long fore, or trumpet pipe	0	0	9
For short pipe... ..	0	0	3
For tail pipe	0	0	9
For spring to ditto	0	0	—
For side piece	0	0	9
For trigger plate	0	0	4
For handle, or guard.	0	1	2
For heel plate	0	1	6

Lock Limbs.

For cock well filed and firmly fitted ...	£0	1	6
Cock nail for ditto ...	0	0	6
Jaw for ditto... ..	0	0	6
Hammer, well steeled, and properly hardened	0	1	2
Hammer spring... ..	0	1	2
Main-spring... ..	0	1	4
Sear-spring	0	0	9
Tumbler, new	0	1	9
Repairing ditto	0	0	6
Sears, new	0	1	2
Repairing ditto	0	0	4
Bridle	0	0	9
Lock nails, small of sorts, each	0	0	2
Trigger	0	0	4
Side nails each	0	0	3
Breech nail	0	0	3
Stopper for rammer	0	0	2
Sights and loops brazed on barrels, each	0	0	4
Clipping the breech pin of the barrel, when broken	0	0	9
Swivel for the fore end of the stock, including the nail	0	0	4
Ditto for the handle, or guard	0	0	2
Hardening the hammer	0	0	4
Wire pins, each	0	0	1
Wood Screws, each... ..	0	0	1

H. TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

Necessary and Clothing Return of Captain _____'s Company; including Arms, Accoutrements and Appointments.

I do hereby Certify, that the Arms, Accoutrements, and Appointments, are perfect and complete, together with the Ammunition which I return in due form on the other side : Particulars to the contrary now stated, and accounted for.

To be sent to the Commanding Officer on the 1st of each month.

I do hereby Certify, that the Arms, Accoutrements, and Appointments, are perfect and complete, together with the Ammunition which I return in due form on the other side : Particulars to the contrary now stated, and accounted for.

To be sent to the Commanding Officer on the 1st of each month.

Muster Roll and Pay List of Captain ———'s Company First Regiment Volunteer Militia, for the period ending 31st December 1837. Muster taken at Montreal, the 31st December, 1837.

Regimental Number.	No.	Rank and Name.	From	To	Rate per Diem.	Amount.			Remarks.
						£	s.	d.	
210	1	Serjeant A. B.	1837.	31 Dec.	0 1 10				
161	2	" C. D.	...	...	0 1 10				
94	3	" E. F.	...	...	0 1 10				
83	4	" G. H.	...	...	0 1 10				
92	1	Corporal J. K.	...	...	0 1 4				
96	2	" L. M.	...	...	0 1 4				In Hospital.
89	3	" N. O.	...	...	0 1 4				On Guard.
100	4	" P. Q.	...	...	0 1 4				Died 10th December.
56	1	Private R. S.	...	10 Dec.	0 1 0				
71	2	" T. U.	...	31 Dec.	0 1 0				Deserted 15th Dec.
76	3	" V. W.	...	15 Dec.	0 1 0				
75	4	" X. Y.	...	31 Dec.	0 1 0				Duty.
82	5	" Z.	...	...	0 1 0				

*Assignment Roll of Captain ———'s Company First Regiment Volunteer Militia, for the period
ending the 31st December, 1837. Montreal, 5th January, 1838.*

Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Debt.			Credit.			No. of Firelock.	No. of Great Coat.	Signature.
85	Sergeant A. B.	...	...	...	1	0	5	1	1	A. B.
36	" C. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	C. D.
37	" E. F.	...	0	4	...	...	...	3	3	E. F.
40	Corporal G. H.	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	G. H.
41	" J. K.	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	5	J. K.
46	" L. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	L. M.
47	" N. O.	...	...	...	...	17	6	7	7	In Hospital.
49	" P. Q.	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	8	His P. x Q. Witness.
50	" R. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	Mark. R. S.

I certify that the Accounts of this Company are duly settled, that the Credits have been paid to the Men, except those in Hospital, or otherwise absent as stated; and that the Tradesmen's Bills, and all Regimental demands, have been settled up to the end of this month.

Duty.

0	1	0	...	...	...	...	Z	5	58
0	1	0	Dec	18	...	...	Y. X	4	52